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EXHIBIT 11

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Exhibit 11 Page 41

inline code A sequence of computer instructions that is physically contiguous with the instructions that logically precede and follow it. (C) 610.12-1990

inline recovery Recovery performed by resuming a process at a point preceding the occurrence of a failure. *Contrast:* backward recovery; forward recovery. (C) 610.5-1990

inner jacket A jacket that is extruded over the cable core covering to provide additional dielectric strength when it is needed between the conductors and the shield. An inner jacket may be used in cables that are used for direct burial and also where high ground potential rise is to be withstood. *See also:* cable jacket. (PE) 789-1988r

inner storage *See:* internal storage.

inoperable time The part of down-time in which all environmental conditions are satisfied, during which a device would not yield correct results if it were operated. (C) 610.10-1994

inorder traversal The process of traversing a binary tree in a recursive fashion as follows: the left subtree is traversed in order, then the root is visited, then the right subtree is traversed in order. *Synonym:* symmetric traversal. *Contrast:* postorder traversal; preorder traversal. *See also:* converse inorder traversal. (C) 610.5-1990

in-phase spring rate (dynamically tuned gyro) (inertial sensors) The residual difference, in a dynamically tuned gyro, between the dynamically induced spring rate and the flexure spring rate. (AE/PE) 528-1994, 762-1987r

in-phase video (I) One of a pair of coherent, bipolar video signals derived from the RF or IF signal by a pair of synchronous detectors with a 90° phase difference between the coherent oscillator (coho) reference inputs used for each. The other coherent video signal of the pair is designated as quadrature video. *See also:* quadrature video. (AE) 686-1990w

in-plant system A communications system whose parts, including remote terminals, may be all situated in one building or several buildings. *Synonym:* in-house system. (C) 610.7-1995

input (1) (A) (data transmission) The data to be processed. **(B) (data transmission)** The state or sequence of states occurring on a specified input channel. **(C) (data transmission)** The device or collective set of devices used for bringing data into another device. **(D) (data transmission)** A channel for impressing a state on a device or logic element. **(E) (data transmission)** The process of transferring data from an external storage to an internal storage. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (A) (software) Pertaining to data received from an external source. *Contrast:* output. **(B) (software)** Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in receiving data from an external source. *Contrast:* output. **(C) (software)** To receive data from an external source. *Contrast:* output. **(D) (software)** To provide data from an external source. *Contrast:* output. **(E) (software)** Loosely, input data. *Contrast:* output. (C) 610.12-1990

(3) Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in the reception of data. (C) 610.10-1994

(4) (to a relay) A physical quantity or quantities to which the relay is designed to respond. *Notes:* 1. A physical quantity that is not directly related to the prescribed response of a relay (though necessary, to or in some way affecting the relay operation), is not considered part of input. 2. Time is not considered a relay input, but it is a factor in performance. (PE/SWG) C37.100-1992

input angle (gyros) The angular displacement of the case about an input axis. (AE) 528-1994

input area An area of storage reserved for input data. (C) 610.10-1994

tion. *See also:* inductive assertion method. (C) 610.12-19

input axis (IA) (1) (accelerometer) The axis along or ab which an input causes a maximum output. (AE) 528-19

(2) (gyros) The axis about which a rotation of the case cau a maximum output. For a conventional gyro, the input axi normal to the spin axis. For an optical gyro, the input axis perpendicular to a plane established by the light beams. (AE) 528-19

input-axis misalignment (accelerometer) (gyros) The an between an input axis and its associated input reference a when the device is at a null condition. (The magnitude of t angle is unambiguous, but when components are reported, convention should always be identified. IEEE standards u both direction cosines and right-handed Euler angles, d pending on the principal field of application. Other conve tions, differing both in signs and designation of axes, sometimes used.) (AE) 528-19

input buffer *See:* buffer.

input buffer register A data buffer register that accepts d from an input unit such as a magnetic tape drive or magn disk and which then transfers this data to internal storage. (C) 610.10-19

input channel A channel employed only for data input; for ample, to impress a state on a device or logic element; o transfer data from an external storage unit to an internal st age unit. *See also:* input-output channel; output channel. (C) 610.10-19

input data (test pattern language) The binary data that is w ten into a memory array. It is identified by the symbol "I (C/TT) 660-19

input device A device used to enter data into a computer syst *Note:* Commonly used input devices include light pens keyboards. *Synonym:* input unit. *Contrast:* output device. *also:* cursor control device; graphic input device; graph input device; input-output device; logical input device; device; string device. (C) 1084-1986w, 610.10-1994, 610.6-1

input impedance (1) (analog computer) In an analog c puter, a passive network connected between the input te nal or terminals of an operational amplifier and its summ junction. (C) 165-19

(2) (at a transmission line port) (waveguide) The im ance at the transverse plane of the port. *Note:* This imped is independent of the generator impedance. (MTT) 146-19

(3) The impedance between the signal input of the wave recorder and ground. (IM) 1057

(4) (of an antenna) The impedance presented by an ant at its terminals. (AP) 145

input limiter A limiter circuit employing biased diodes i amplifier input channel, that operates by limiting curren tering the summing junction. (C) 610.10

input limits (accelerometer) (gyros) The extreme values o input, generally plus or minus, within which performan of the specified accuracy. (AE) 528

input media Media that are employed as input; for exa punched cards; magnetic disks. *Contrast:* output media. (C) 610.10

input-output Pertaining to input, output, or both. (C) 610.10

input-output area *See:* buffer.

input-output bound (io bound) Pertaining to any proce performs input-output operations which take a long tim ative to the time of CPU operations performed. *Con* compute-bound. (C) 610.10

input-output channel A channel that handles the trans data between internal storage and peripheral equipmen

Exhibit 11 Page 42